



Arizona Miner.

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the inculcation of Constitutional Principles at Government, and the advancement of the interests of every section of Arizona.

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AT—
PRESCOTT, A. T.

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YAVAPAI COUNTY DIRECTORY.

District Judge, Wm. F. Turner.
Probate Judge, HENRIK HEDGECOCK.
District Attorney, ROBERT F. PATE.
Sheriff, A. J. MOORE.
County Recorder, JOHN P. BOYER.
County Treasurer, WILLIAM COLE.
Clerk of District Court, E. W. WELLS, JR.

TERMS OF COURTS.

District Court—First Monday in May, and Third Monday in October.
Probate Court—First Mondays in January, April, July and October.

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Gideon Cornell, John G. Campbell, F. H. Wunderlich.
Board meets on the First Monday in January, April, July and October, at Prescott.

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Assistant Secretary, Henry W. Flattery.
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Associate Justice, Henry T. Backus.
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Marshall, Edmond Phelps.
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Assistant of Internal Revenue, Henry A. Bigelow.
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Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
Prescott, Arizona.

WM. J. BERRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
AND
Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California.
Prescott, Arizona.

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Prescott, Arizona.

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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Office—Montezuma street, Prescott. 4v25

G. W. BARNARD,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Office—Granite street, Prescott. 4v25

M. R. PLATT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Office—Pine street, Tucson, Arizona.

HENRY JENKINS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Tubac, Arizona Territory.

G. H. OURY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Court House Building, Tucson, Arizona.

E. DARLING,
PIONEER
Drug Store,
PRESCOTT, A. T.

R. MEACHAM,
AUCTIONEER.

Will attend personally to the sale of property of every description, and particularly to sales under orders of Court, Administrators, and Military authorities.
May, 1867

Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.

Prescott Advertisements.

CAPITAL ON WHEELS!

Governor R. C. McCormick and Suite en route for Tucson!!

Prescott Survives the Exodus!!!

D. HENDERSON & CO.,

STILL AT PRESCOTT.

Selling at Ruinous Prices.

GRAND OPENING OF WINTER STOCK, ON

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Comprising a splendid assortment of Gent's Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Fine Cassimere and Beaver Business Suits, Overcoats, Mission Goods, Blankets, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Stationery, Nuts, Raisins, Meerschaum and Patent Pipes, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Havana Cigars, Novels, Playing Cards, Colt's Pistols, Henry and Spencer Rifle Cartridges, Wire Cartridges.

We have also received a large and choice supply of

Groceries, Can Fruits, etc.

We would also call the attention of the Ladies to our elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of
Poplin, Cashimere,
Merino, and Foulard Winter Dress Goods, French and American Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings,
Turkish and Huckaback Towels, Crash, Balmoral and Damask Table Covers, Insertings, Edgings,
Elastic Corsets,
Crape, Ribbons,
Cotton, Blonde, Saxony and Bagle Lace, Coverlets, Skirts,
Sewing Silk, Barege,
Lawn, Veils,
Kid Gloves, Hat Frames,
Ladies Winter Hats, etc., etc.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

American Prints, 25 cts.
French " 37 1/2 cts.
"A shilling Sixpence better than a shilling" is our motto, of which you will be convinced by calling at our Store

Corner Gurley and Granite streets,
Prescott, Nov. 30, 1867.

PACIFIC BREWERY.

Montezuma Street, Prescott, Arizona.

(South of the Store of James Grant.)

AS WE BREW OUR OWN Beer, and take great pains to make it O. K., lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and taking some of our medicine.

Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.

RAIBLE & SHEARER, Proprietors.
Prescott, October 5, 1867.

Prescott Livery Stable.

Granite street, adjoining the Quartz Rock Saloon, Prescott, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having leased this old-established Livery Stable, desires to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a good

SADDLE AND BUGGY HORSES as can be found at any establishment in the Territory, which he is ready to let at low prices. Always on hand, a large supply of

GRAIN AND HAY.

Horses taken care of by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

A Job Wagon may be found at the stable, ready for employment.

GEORGE BANGHART.
Prescott, November 25, 1867.

PIONEER BAKERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO inform the inhabitants of Prescott and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand, Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies.

MADE TO ORDER:

All kinds of
CAKES, PIES, &c. &c.

PRIVATE & PUBLIC PARTIES

Supplied to order, and at the lowest possible rates.

All orders promptly attended to.
WILLIAM FELT, Proprietor.

Prescott Advertisements.

BOWERS & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Clocks,
Nails,
Tobacco, &c.,
Quicksilver,

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley streets, PRESCOTT, Arizona. nov24f

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz, Wickenburg and Prescott.

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott. nov24f

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to ere it no one, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows:

Good Merchantable Lumber, \$60 per M.

Second Quality " 30 " "

Clear Lumber " 10 " "

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. G. SOYES, Agent.
Prescott, September 17, 1867.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

West side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

Tobacco and Cigars,

And a general assortment of such articles as families and miners need. Our goods are all of the best quality, and we will sell at reasonable prices.

FOR CASH ONLY.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM. 1111
Prescott, June 1, 1869.

NEW STORE.

North Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

The undersigned offers to the public at low prices for cash,

BUTTER,
CHEESE,
LARD,
PORK,
LOBSTERS, and other PROVISIONS.

Pistols, Powder, Powder Flasks, And Shot.

A general assortment of

Fine Cut and Plug Chewing Tobacco,
Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Also, a variety of other staple articles of merchandise.
LEVI BASHFORD.
Prescott, September 17, 1867.

STOLEN, November 25, 1867, from the Barber Shop of Theodore Otto, a large Meerschaum Pipe, colored around shank—a deep mahogany—light, around base of bowl; top, deep brown color. The pipe was silver mounted, with foreign stamp on edge of mounting at top of bowl. Any person returning this pipe to my Shop, in Montezuma trail, Prescott, will be liberally rewarded, and no questions asked.

THEODORE OTTO.

Prescott, Nov. 30, 1867.

Extraction of gold, Silver and Copper.

The San Francisco Mining and Scientific Press gives the following, as the conclusion of the chlorination process on sulphurets, described and illustrated in detail, in Kustel's new work on Concentration and Chlorination, now in press, and shortly to appear:

"Sulphurets, or ores containing sulphurets cannot be treated either with chlorine or with chloruretted water without roasting, no matter how fine the ore may be reduced. Besides the great quantity of chlorine which would be consumed, in either way, by the decomposition of sulphurets, there will always be formed some chloride and sulphate of iron, both of which precipitate the chloride of gold, if such should be formed, and would prevent its extraction. If there is silver present, it is converted into a chloride, and this is also the case with the copper; but the sulphur must be driven out before the chlorination.

The chloride of copper is soluble in water, and can be leached together with the gold; but the chloride of silver remains undissolved in the residue; it is, however, soluble in a saturated solution of common salt. If, therefore, chlorine is conducted through a salt solution, to saturation, this saturated solution dissolves gold, silver and copper at the same time, if the ore, containing such metals is treated therewith. On this principle Patena and Roschner subject numerous silver ores first to a chloridizing roasting; the roasted ore is then charged into tubs with false bottoms, and the cold solution of salt and chlorine added. Silver ore from Arany-Idka, (Hungary), treated after this method, gave 98.94 per cent. of silver, all the copper, and nearly all the gold. An experiment on five tons of ore gave a clear profit of seventy-five dollars, compared with the amalgamation.

Roschner roasts the ore with salt, extracts a part of the silver by Augustin's method, with a hot solution of salt, and treats the residue alternately with a solution of salt and chlorine, and hot concentrated solution of salt for the extraction of gold, and the remainder of the silver.

It is not absolutely necessary to roast the ore with salt, especially if the copper is not regarded. There is a class of silver ore found in considerable quantities in Nevada, which, treated on a small scale with chlorinated salt solution, gives nearly 50 per cent. of its silver, without roasting, provided it is ground very fine. The ore in question is principally the argentiferous carbonates, containing some copper, antimony and lead. It has a greenish or black, dull appearance, generally rich in silver—frequently occurring at Blind Springs, Hat Creek, Humboldt, Lone Pine, and in Idaho. There is also a light yellow earthy mineral, in the form of powder, composed principally of antimony, lead and silver, in Pahranagat, Arizona, etc.; also the Stetefeldite and Partzite (both probably the same mineral, and in regard to origin, likely connected with the above named carbonates.) The last two minerals are greenish black, or black, with a peculiar horny appearance, and also rich in silver.

In treating these ores without roasting, besides the above mentioned proportion of silver, copper also comes into the solution. It may be expected, that, operated on a large scale (the ore properly ground, for instance, with the nearly constructed Varney's quartz grinder), a more favorable, and perhaps satisfactory result could be obtained, without roasting, than experimenting on ounces; but a calculation, sufficient to drive out the carbonic acid, appears advisable, especially if the ore, with the solution, should be subjected to a slow revolving motion, (in a barrel) whereby the evolution of carbonic acid becomes very inconvenient. A proper furnace might be sufficient to calcine from ten to fifteen tons of the named ore in twenty-four hours.

This mode of extraction, roasting the silver ores with salt, is very important, on account of the close percentage which is obtained, and also for the reason that the copper can be precipitated in metallic condition by itself, at the same time.

The precipitation of the metals, in the solution, after leaching, can be effected in different ways. A dilution of the salt leach, with water, produces a white precipitate of chloride of silver. It takes about twelve hours for all the silver to settle, and the fluid to become clear, ready for precipitation of gold by sulphate of iron. After this, the fluid, when clear, is conveyed into tanks containing pieces of old wrought iron, for the purpose of precipitating the copper. This is the cheapest way of precipitation; but the further reduction of the chloride of silver, by means of zinc and sulphuric acid, is troublesome, and it might be preferable to amalgamate the chloride with sodium amalgam and iron filings, which, according to Professor Wurtz, is performed almost instantly. Another inconvenience is the quantity of water required for the precipitation of the chloride

of silver, amounting at least to one-half of the volume of the lixivium, diluting it thus too much for the copper precipitation.

Sulphuretted hydrogen, or poly-sulphide of sodium, precipitates silver and copper together, as sulphides; it is, therefore, the most proper way to precipitate the gold and silver in metallic condition, by metallic copper, and then both the dissolved precipitating copper and that from the ore, by means of old iron.

It seems that if the lixivium should not be rich enough for precipitation, the same could be saturated again with chlorine and applied to another charge of roasted ore. That might be, perhaps, repeated even after the gold and silver has been precipitated once or twice, thus considerably diminishing the expenses of extracting. It is only necessary to keep the solution always saturated with salt before the chlorine is introduced. In order to utilize the chlorine (generated according to Sec. 58) to the best advantage, the salt solution must be divided into many chloridizing vessels, so that the chlorine is forced to pass several times through the fluid."

Governor Haight of California.

We are permitted, says the New York World of Nov. 4th, to publish the following extract from a private letter from Governor Haight, of California, to a gentleman of this city. It exhibits the character of that excellent man, as well as his sound practical principles:

"SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27, 1867.

We fought a good fight and achieved a glorious result, as you know. Most of our own friends were surprised at the majorities, for instance 4,200 over Gorham in San Francisco, and over 2,000 in the State.

Nothing would have induced me to leave my business and home and travel through heat and dust, speaking night after night in the open air for six weeks, but a deep conviction that this Radical programme, unless arrested, will sink the country to perdition. The whole proceedings of Congress are revolutionary, 'outside of the Constitution,' as Thad. Stevens says, and will have but one result, and that is the destruction of the Government. For one, I will never consent to let negroes make laws for me, nor to let men legislate for me who are elected by negro votes. Unless I greatly err, the great mass of the people will never sanction this lawless policy which sets the Constitution aside, establishes pure military tyranny at the South, and negro dominion over white men, women and children to aid Radicals in retaining office. Any people who will sanction such outrages are not fit to be free.

I trust no New York politician will sanction negro suffrage in any shape whatever. It will, if forced upon the Southern people, result in a war of races, and in the destruction of the government. Thousands of good men have despaired of the Republic who are now inspired with fresh courage to make the combined struggle in the cause of the Union and Constitutional liberty. It is a holy cause.

For myself, I have accomplished all I desired, which was to revolutionize California, with Oregon and Nevada, and give an impulse to the Central States which would assist them to overthrow Radicalism there. Now if I could release myself from official cares and return to my profession, I should derive far more pleasure from doing so than I have done from the honor conferred on me in so flattering a manner by the people. My 'ruling passion' at the present is to restore to the South, peace and harmony to the country, and to get out of political life.

Very truly yours,
H. H. HAIGHT."

THE NAPOLEON CANNON.—A special correspondent of the London Times, writing from Paris of the Napoleon's new cannon, says: "It seems to be a sort of light revolving cannon. I suppose it is to be a surprise, like the rifled guns in the Italian campaign. The strangest stories are circulated about it; the Emperor is supposed to be himself the inventor, or, at least the joint inventor with the Colonel of Artillery, who had so much to do with the model gun of 1858, and who is supposed to have turned out these new weapons from his factory at Mondon. It is supposed there are a great number of sealed cases deposited some where or other, and each battalion is to be provided with two of them. Rumor says that the projectiles are not discharged by the force of gunpowder, but by some other agency, and that the effect is a shower of bullets. One would almost wish for a war, to see these new infernal machines.

THE U. P. R. R. Company recently sunk a shaft 540 feet deep at Julesburg, but failed to find water and abandoned it, while a lucky saloon keeper found a good well at the depth of twenty-six feet, who is now filling his purse by retailing the water at fifteen cents per bucket full.